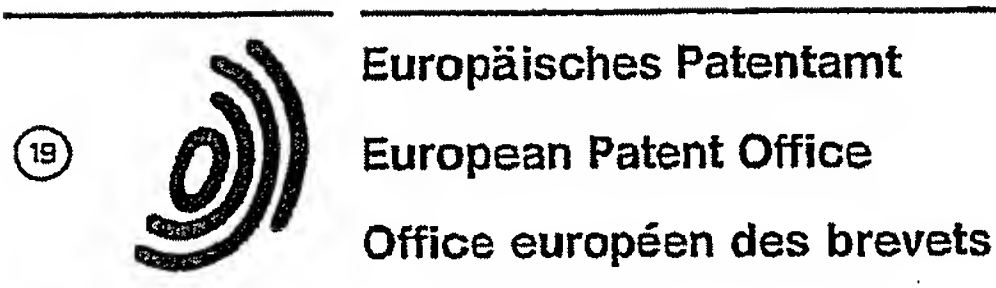


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(54) **Protein hydrolysis.**

(57) A process for the debittering of an enzymatically hydrolysed protein containing bitter tasting polypeptides which comprises incubating a slurry of the enzymatically hydrolysed protein with a culture of a foodgrade microorganism which is capable of producing peptidases which hydrolyse the bitter tasting polypeptides to give debittered substances.

**EP 0 406 598 A1**

The present invention relates to a process of enzymatically hydrolysing protein material, to give a hydrolysate which is substantially free of a bitter taste.

Hydrolysed proteins, which are widely used in the food industry, may be prepared by hydrolysis of protein material with acid, alkali or enzymes. However, on the one hand, acid or alkaline hydrolysis can destroy the essential amino acids produced during the hydrolysis thus reducing the nutritional value whereas enzymatic hydrolysis with proteases rarely goes to completion so that the hydrolysed protein contains substantial amounts of peptides and, depending on the nature of the protein and the enzyme used for proteolysis, the peptides formed can have extremely bitter tastes and are thus organoleptically undesirable.

Various methods have been tried to overcome the problem of bitter tasting peptides. For instance, European Patent Application No. 223560 claims a method for flavour control of a protein hydrolysate which comprises selecting a proteinaceous feedstock, subjecting said feedstock to a primary enzymatic hydrolysis with a proteinase to produce a primary hydrolysate including bittering substances, characterised by subjecting said primary hydrolysate to a secondary enzymatic hydrolysis with an extract containing aminopeptidase enzymes said secondary enzymatic hydrolysis acting to convert said bittering substances at least to flavour-neutral substances. Examples of proteinaceous feedstocks described are soya protein, gluten, whey protein, casein, haemoglobin, yeast extract, cereal proteins, milk, milk powder, skimmed milk, potato extracts and microbial derived proteins. The only method described for the production of the aminopeptidases is by extraction from *Streptococcus lactis*, but this extract may contain contaminating protease which can further generate bitterness by hydrolysing any proteins left in the substrate.

We have found that some proteolysed cheese products, such as Swiss cheese or cheddar cheese, when subjected to hydrolysis with extracts of protease and aminopeptidase, retain their bitter taste.

We have now found a method of substantially removing the bitter taste from enzymatically hydrolysed proteins which comprises incubating them with live cultures of certain food-grade microorganisms.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a process for the debittering of an enzymatically hydrolysed protein containing bitter tasting polypeptides which comprises incubating a slurry of the enzymatically hydrolysed protein with a culture of a food-grade microorganism which is capable of producing peptidases which hydrolyse the bitter tasting polypeptides to give debittered substances.

The enzymatically hydrolysed protein may be derived from the proteolysis by conventional methods of protein containing materials such as plant protein, chicken, meat, fish, casein, hard or soft cheese, e.g. Swiss cheese or cheddar cheese, whey protein or peptamen. During proteolysis, bitter tasting polypeptides are produced. It should be understood that in this invention, the protein hydrolysis and the debittering of the protein hydrolysate produced may be carried out sequentially or, if desired, substantially simultaneously by mixing the protein slurry with a proteolytic enzyme and with a culture of the food-grade microorganism and incubating together.

The food-grade microorganism may be selected from, for instance, yeasts, moulds, bacteria such as streptococci, bacilli or lactobacilli, preferably *Lactobacillus helveticus*. The food-grade microorganism may produce intracellular peptidases which may be secreted or may not be secreted in any substantial amount across the cell membrane. When the peptidases remain intracellular, it is thought that bitter tasting polypeptides permeate into the cells where they are hydrolysed by the peptidases to give debittered substances which are permeated back out of the cells into the slurry.

The peptidases produced by the food-grade microorganism are usually dipeptidase, tripeptidase, aminopeptidase and carboxypeptidase.

Advantageously, the food-grade microorganism may be heat-shocked before incubation e.g. treated at 55°-70° C for up to a few minutes to render the cell walls porous and to reduce their ability to produce acids from free sugar.

The enzymatically hydrolysed protein is conveniently used in a concentration of from 5 to 50% and preferably from 10 to 30% by weight of solids base on the total weight of the slurry.

The cell concentration of the food-grade microorganism is conveniently from 10<sup>3</sup> to 10<sup>10</sup> cells/g and preferably from 10<sup>4</sup> to 10<sup>8</sup> cells/g.

The incubation temperature is conveniently from 30° to 60° C and preferably from 35° to 50° C. The duration of the incubation is suitably from 4 to 30 hours, preferably from 10 to 24 hours and especially from 12 to 20 hours.

The pH during the incubation may be from 5 to 7.5 and preferably from 5.5 to 7.2, the optimal pH depending upon the nature of the substrate.

The incubation may be carried out without agitation but preferably the slurry is agitated, for example stirring from 50 to 300 rpm.

The debittered protein obtained by the process of this invention may be used as a material for the production of Maillard reaction meat flavours by reacting with suitable carbohydrates by methods well known to those skilled in the art.

After incubation, the debittered protein is

pasteurised e.g. at a temperature from 65° to 80° C over a period of from 10 to 30 minutes, preferably with agitation or by high temperature short time treatment, followed by cooling. If desired, flavouring agents e.g. propionic acid, may be added to the slurry before or after pasteurisation.

The final product may be dried and, as such, can be stored at room temperature. If the final product is in the liquid form, it should be stored under frozen or refrigerated conditions depending on the length of storage desired.

The following Examples further illustrate the present invention. Parts and percentages are given by weight unless otherwise stated.

#### Example 1

Swiss cheese cubes were made into a 70% slurry (containing about 19% protein) in a food processor after adding water, 1.2% salt and 0.9% sodium citrate buffer to pH 5.8. Then protein hydrolysis and simultaneous debittering of the protein hydrolysate produced was carried out by mixing the slurry with a protease solution and a *Lactobacillus helveticus* culture at a cell concentration of  $10^7$  cells/g which had been heat shocked by heat treating at 60° C for 1 minute. The incubation was carried out at 45° C for 16 hours without agitation.

After incubation, the debittered Swiss cheese flavour slurry was mixed with 1.5% propionic acid to improve the flavour and then pasteurised at 75° C for 15 minutes with stirring, after which the product was finally packaged.

The product had a pleasant flavour completely free of bitterness.

#### Example 2

A 20% chicken broth hydrolysate slurry was incubated with a *Lactobacillus helveticus* culture at a cell concentration of  $10^7$  cells/g at 45° C for 16 hours at pH 6.2 with stirring at 200 rpm.

The product was pasteurised at 77° C for 15 minutes with stirring and then cooled to less than 5° C. The product had a pleasant flavour free of bitterness.

#### Example 3

A 20% casein hydrolysate slurry was incubated with a *Lactobacillus helveticus* culture at a cell concentration of  $10^7$  cells/g at 45° C for 16 hours at pH 7.0 with stirring at 150 rpm.

The product was pasteurised at 70° C for 15 minutes with stirring and cooled to less than 5° C.

The product had a bland flavour free of bitterness.

#### Example 4

A 20% whey protein hydrolysate slurry obtained by alkaline proteolysis of whey protein was incubated with a *Lactobacillus helveticus* culture at a cell concentration of  $10^7$  cells/g at 45° C for 16 hours at pH 7.0 with stirring at 100 rpm.

The product was pasteurised at 70° C for 15 minutes and then cooled to less than 5° C. It had a bland flavour free of bitterness.

#### Example 5

Soybean protein hydrolysate was made into a 10% solution in water and incubated with *Lactobacillus helveticus* culture for 8 hours at 55° C at a pH in the range of from 6.5 to 7.0. At the end of the incubation, as well as being debittered there was also lack of beany notes in the product. The product was pasteurised at 70° C for 15 minutes and used for the production of other flavour ingredients by reaction flavour technology.

#### Claims

1. A process for the debittering of an enzymatically hydrolysed protein containing bitter tasting polypeptides which comprises incubating a slurry of the enzymatically hydrolysed protein with a culture of a foodgrade microorganism which is capable of producing peptidases which hydrolyse the bitter tasting polypeptides to give debittered substances.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the food-grade microorganism is selected from the group consisting of yeasts, moulds and bacteria.
3. A process according to claim 2 wherein the bacteria is selected from the group consisting of streptococci, lactobacilli and bacilli.
4. A process according to claim 1 wherein the food-grade microorganism is *Lactobacillus helveticus*.
5. A process according to claim 1 wherein the food-grade microorganism produces intracellular peptidases which are not secreted in any substantial amount across the cell membrane.
6. A process according to claim 1 wherein the food-grade microorganism is heat shocked before incubation.
7. A process according to claim 1 wherein the protein hydrolysis and the debittering of the protein hydrolysate produced are carried out substantially simultaneously or sequentially.
8. A process according to claim 1 wherein the

enzymatically hydrolysed protein is used in a concentration of from 5 to 50% by weight based on the total weight of the slurry.

9. A process according to claim 1 wherein the cell concentration of the food-grade microorganism is from  $10^4$  to  $10^8$  cells/g. 5

10. A process according to claim 1 wherein the incubation is carried out at a temperature from  $30^\circ\text{C}$  to  $55^\circ\text{C}$  for a period of from 4 to 30 hours.

11. A process according to claim 1 wherein the pH during the incubation is from 5 to 7.5. 10

12. A process according to claim 1 wherein the incubation takes place with stirring at 50 to 300 rpm.

13. A process according to claim 1 wherein a flavouring agent is added to the resultant product. 15

14. A process according to claim 1 wherein the resultant product is pasteurised.

15. A debittered protein whenever produced by a process according to any of the preceding claims. 20

16. A process of producing a Maillard reaction meat flavour by reacting a debittered protein according to claim 15 with a suitable carbohydrate.

17. A Maillard reaction meat flavour whenever prepared by a process according to claim 16. 25

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European Patent  
Office

# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 90 11 1288

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT   |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| Category  | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages  | Relevant to claim                              | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)   |
| X   | JOURNAL OF DIARY RESEARCH, vol. 55, no. 2, 1988, pages 239-245; Y. ARDÖ et al.: "Accelerated cheese ripening with heat treated cell of Lactobacillus helveticus and a commercial proteolytic enzyme"<br>* Abstract; pages 240-241 *  | 1-7,10, 15                                     | A 23 J 3/34<br>A 23 L 1/227<br>A 23 L 1/231     |
| Y   | IDEM   | 16-17  |   |
| X   | FSTA, 76-02-P0407, 76010096; T. CSERHATI et al.: "Use of proteases of microbial origin in the dairy industry. Role of the proteolytic activity of lactic acid bacteria in the occurrence of the bitter taste defect", & BUDAPESTI MUESZAKI EGYETEM MEZOEKASDASAGI KFMIAI TECH. TANSZEK, HUNGARY TEJIPARI KUTATASI KOEZLEMESEK, 58 ref. 16, 32-52, 1973<br>* Abstract * | 1-4,15   |   |
| Y   | T.E. FURIA et al.: "Fenaroli's Handbook of Flavor Ingredients", 1971, pages 752-753, The Chemical Rubber Co., Ohio, US<br>* Page 753, paragraph 3 *  | 16-17  |   |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims  |  |  | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)<br>A 23 J |
| Place of search<br>THE HAGUE  |  | Date of completion of the search<br>28-09-1990 | Examiner<br>SANTOS Y DIAZ A.I.                  |
| <b>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</b><br>X : particularly relevant if taken alone<br>Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category<br>A : technological background<br>O : non-written disclosure<br>P : intermediate document<br>T : theory or principle underlying the invention<br>E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date<br>D : document cited in the application<br>L : document cited for other reasons<br>& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document |  |  |   |

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